NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by *ROUSMANIERE & BARBER*, opposite the Brick-Market.

[*Price* $2 *per Annum.*—$1 *in Advance.*] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1812. [VOL. LI.—NO. 2639.]

New Publications.

The following New Works are just received and for sale at

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER's,

Book and Stationary Store, No. 1 & 2 Long-Wharf.

I SAYS, SAYS I ; A Novel. By *Thinks-I-To-Myself*.—2 vols. in one—first American, from the second London edition, corrected, with thanks to the public &c.

VIVIAN ; and EMILIE DE COULANGES : Tales.—By Miss Edgeworth, author of "Tales of Fashionable Life," &c.—2 vols.

MARRIED LIFE ; or, Fauhs on all Sides.- A Novel. In Two Volumes.—By Miss Howard.

RULES and ARTICLES OF WAR.

Also just received and for sale as above (Price only 31 Cents.)

AN ACT establishing RULES and ARTICLES for the government of the Armies of the United States ; with the Regulations of the War Department respecting the same : to which are added, the several laws relative to the Army ; the Militia when in actual service ; Volunteers ; Rangers ; Ordnance Department, and the Quarter-Master's and Commissary-General's Departments.

Walsh's Review.

The AMERICAN REVIEW, No 6 and 7, and the *Port-Folio* for October, are just received and ready for delivery to Subscribers.

Newport, Oct. 30.

CO-PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore formed under the Firm of THURSTON & NEWMAN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having demands against said Firm, will present their claims for settlement ; and all persons indebted are called upon to make immediate payment to AUGUSTUS NEWMAN, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

THOMAS THURSTON,
AUGUSTUS NEWMAN.

Newport, Oct. 23.

The Business will be conducted in future at the old stand by the subscriber, who takes this opportunity of returning his unfeigned thanks for the liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favors.

AUGUSTUS NEWMAN.

Newport, Oct. 30.

FOR SALE,

A Handsome large Franklin STOVE.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Oct. 29.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public,

THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT*, where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious HOUSE at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with prompt and sincere acknowledgment.

Newport, June 20.

C. G. CHAMPLIN,
Has for Sale,
74 Tons of Russia Iron in flat bars.
71 Tons of Russia clean Hemp.
AND
90 Tons of Swedes' Iron, in flat and square bars, of various sizes.

Newport, March 31.

TO WEAVERS.

WANTED, to engage 10 or 15 Weavers, to whom constant employment will be given.—Apply to P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, June 12.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale at his store No 2, Church-street, and store No. 5 on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds.
12 Tierces } MOLASSES.
52 barrels

154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour.
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt.
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf.

Newport, Oct. 10.

United States of America.

To EDMUND T. ELLERY, Esq.
Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the District of Rhode-Island.

WHEREAS DAVID HOWELL, Esq. Attorney of the United States, for the District of Rhode-Island, hath made an application to me, the undersigned Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, allotted to the Circuit comprehending the said District, and hath prayed me to issue an order in the nature of a *certiorari*, to cause to be certified into the next Circuit Court to be holden in said District, all actions, suits, causes, pleas or processes, civil or criminal, of what nature or kind soever, that may be depending in said District Court and undetermined, with all the proceedings thereon, and all files and papers relating thereto ; because the Hon. DAVID L. BARNES, Judge of said District Court, is at present, by the visitation of Providence, disabled to hold a District Court, and to perform the duties of his said office ; of which disability, he the said DAVID HOWELL hath shewn and produced to me satisfactory evidence ; and whereas, upon the occurrence of this lamented event it has become my duty to comply with the application aforesaid.

Now, by virtue of the authority to me in this behalf confided, I the said Justice of the Supreme Court aforesaid, do hereby order and require you the said Clerk of said District Court forthwith to certify into the Circuit Court of the United States, next to be holden at Providence, within and for the District of Rhode-Island, on the fifteenth day of November next ensuing, all actions, suits, causes, pleas or processes, civil or criminal, of what nature or kind soever, that may be depending in said District Court and undetermined, with all the proceedings thereon, and all files and papers relating thereto, according to the statute in this behalf made and provided.

And I do further order and require, that this order be published in one or more newspapers, printed in said District of Rhode-Island, at least thirty days before the said session of said Circuit Court.

Hereof fail not, and make due return in the premises, and this shall be your warrant for so doing.

WITNESS my hand and seal, this fourteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

JOSEPH STORY, (L. S.)
Justice of the Supreme Court.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from the Battery on Easton's point, Newport, on the 8th inst. SETH POOL, a private in Capt. House's company of Artillerists—born in Abington, (Mass.) is 38 years old, 5 feet 5 1-2 inches high ; has blue eyes, brown hair, a florid complexion, and large red nose : his face appears burnt ; by profession a bricklayer—wore away a blue woolen coattee, and white linen pantaloons.

Also, from the same place, on the 15th inst. WALTER JOHNSTON, an Artificer in the same company ; born in St. Mary's, Maryland, is 41 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has large blue eyes, dark hair, swarthy complexion, and thin visage ; by profession a wheelwright ; wore away a blue sailor jacket and blue pantaloons.

Whoever will take up said deserters, and send them to this or any other garrison in New-England, or secure them in any gaol in either of the New-England States, so that they may be obtained, shall be entitled to Sixty Dollars, or Twenty Dollars for Pool, and Forty for Johnson, and all charges paid.

JAMES HOUSE,
Capt. Artillerists Commanding.

Fort-Wolcott, August 16, 1812.

Joel Read's

COLLECTION OF PSALM TUNES.

A SECOND Edition of the *New-England Selection*, or *Plain Palamodist*, is now ready for sale at the Book-Stores of *Manning & Loring*, Boston, *John Brewer*, Providence, and ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, *Newport*, and by the publisher in Attleborough, (Mass.)

The encouragement given the Publisher by the sale of his first Edition, and the solicitations of his musical friends, has induced him to publish this second edition, which is but little varied from the first, (by exchanging a few tunes,) which he hopes will be for the better. He presents his thanks to all those who have patronised the Collection, and recommends this edition to the perusal and use of Societies, and teachers of Music in the several States, in New-England, and elsewhere.—Price 8 Dollars per dozen, 75 cents single.

JOEL READ.

Attleborough, Oct. 20, 1812.

Fresh Goods.

This Day Opened, and for Sale by the Subscriber, in addition to his former receipts :—

THREE Bales red, white and yellow FLANNELS, some of which are very fine ; two bales low priced Broadcloths, from $1 50, to $3 per yard, of all colours ; one bale ROSE BLANKETS ; a handsome assortment of worsted hosiery, bombazetts, wildbores and russelettes, shirting cottons and cotton cambrics, black sattins and twilled lustrings common and fine calicoes.—Also,

2 Bales India COTTONS.

All of which can be offered as low as they have been sold in this Town for many years, at wholesale or retail, for Cash only.

P. O. RICHMOND.

Newport, October 21.

Tappan & Searle,

No. 34, Broad-street, BOSTON.

HAVE received by the late arrivals, 120 Packages English GOODS ; comprising a good assortment of the following Articles :—

Broadcloths,	Cotton shirtings,
Cassimeres,	Pins,
Blankets,	Ferrets,
Flannels,	Q and bindings,
Plains,	Velveteens,
Bombazetts,	Genoa cords,
Wildbores,	Tabby velvets,
Rattineers,	Dimities,
Kerseys,	Cambric do.
Bockings,	Furniture do.
Ladies Cloths,	Shirt moulds,
Hunters' do.	Worsted hosiery,
Braces,	Beaver and Kid Gloves,
Silk Twist,	Linens, &c.
Long Lawns.	

A L S O,

Ninety Packages Scotch GOODS ; being a most elegant assortment of Fancy Muslins and Handkerchiefs, selected expressly for this market, viz.

Purple picquet,	Hailstone purle,
Victory gauze,	do. leno,
Birds eye,	Tambor'd sprigs,
Whip netts,	Bandeau hdkfs.
Drop netts,	crape, leno & nett,
Spotted leno,	Policat & madrass handkerchiefs.
Plain leno,	Imitation cambrics,
Spotted crape,	Book muslins,
Riddle lappet,	India muslins,
Seeded books,	Turkey red bandannac,
Cluster seeded,	Mussulipstams,
Patent nett,	Bandannas, of all colours, &c. &c.
Spidered do.	
Veined do.	
Sprig'd purle,	

The above Goods will be sold at a fair advance by the Package, for approved paper ; and a general assortment will be open to sell by the piece.

Boston, Oct. 8.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred wt. of excellent TWINE.—Enquire at Factory Store, No. 3, PERRY's Wharf.

Newport, July 24.

FOR SALE,

FIVE Hundred Bushels coarse SALT, at Store, No. 3, Perry's Wharf.—Apply to *Cranston & Shaw* or JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, July 24.

Newport,

SATURDAY, Nov. 7, 1812.

LEGISLATURE OF RHODE-ISLAND.

On Saturday last the Legislature of this State, closed their Session at Providence, and adjourned to meet in East-Greenwich on the third Monday of February next.

Thursday, the 26th inst. was appointed for a Day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer.—No public acts of importance were passed, the Assembly being engaged principally on the docket of petitions.

On Tuesday, the following MESSAGE of his Excellency the Governor, was communicated by the Secretary :

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In obedience to your Resolution of the 8th of July last, on the 11th I wrote Major-Gen. *Dearborn*, requesting him to cause to be delivered to me, for the use of the militia of this State, the United States' arms then deposited in Newport ; and have now the honor to lay before you that officer's *very singular answer*, under date of July 14th.

On the 21st of July, I received another letter from Gen. *Dearborn*, under date of the 15th, (that letter I also lay before you,) in which he requests me to order into the service of the United States, (in addition to this States' quota of the 100,000 men ordered by Congress) two companies of artillery, and two companies of infantry, with a Major, to be posted in the forts and batteries at Newport ; an answer to which, on the 21st, I wrote that officer, a copy of which is herewith presented.

Being informed by the General, that the United States' troops were to be ordered from Newport, and finding that the State was to be left without protection, I was induced to convene the Council of War, and take their opinion of the measures most proper to adopt, under these circumstances :—And although I did not hesitate as it regarded my duty respecting this State's quota of militia, as ordered at May session, and called for by Gen. Dearborn ; yet considering it a question of the highest importance to the United States generally, and to this State in particular, it became necessary to take their opinion, whether the militia of this State could be withdrawn from the authority thereof, by the President of the United States, except in the particular cases provided for by the Constitution of the United States ? And when the militia are called for, by the president of the United States, who is to be the judge, whether those exigencies exist or not ?

With respect to the withdrawing of the United States' troops from Newport, by the President, however improper, yet as imminent danger of invasion did not exist, and considering the deficiency of funds in our State Treasury, the Council were of opinion that it was not expedient, at that time, to increase the expense of the State, by ordering any part of the militia into service.

On the question, whether the militia of this State can be withdrawn from the authority thereof, except in the particular cases provided for by the Constitution of the United States, they were unanimously of opinion, that they could not.

On the second question, viz. when the militia of this State are called for by the President of the United States, who is to be the judge, whether those exigencies provided for by the Constitution of the United States, exist or not ?—They were also unanimously of opinion, that the Executive of the State must, and of right ought to be, the judge.

On the 22d of July, agreeable to your resolution of the 19th, I wrote to the president of the United States, and enclosed him a copy of that resolution, and requested him to give orders to the proper officer, to deliver me two thousand stand of small arms, and six field-pieces, with such quantities of ammunition, &c. for the use of the State, as he should deem proper.

On the 22d of August, as I had received no answer, I wrote to the president of the United States again, enclosed a copy of the above letter, and repeated my request for arms, &c.—and on the same day I wrote the Secretary at War, informing him of my application made to the President of the United States, for arms, &c. and requested him to furnish the same as soon as possible ; and by the same mail, I enclosed him a Return of this State's quota of detached militia, under the command of Lieutenant-Col. *John S. Eddy*, and informed him that they would be ready to act in the service of the United States, when, in my opinion, any of the exigencies provided for by the Constitution of the United States, should exist, agreeable to the opinion and advice of the Council of War, given me on the occasion.

On the 19th of September, I received by express a letter from the Hon. *Simeon Martin*, under date of the 18th ; in which I was informed of the agitation among the citizens of the Island of Rhode-Island, occasioned by the appearance of three British Frigates near Point-Judith, and suggested the necessity of sending a part of the detached militia to their aid, or the calling the Council to determine on means the most proper for their protection. That letter I lay before you, observing that in conformity therewith, the Council of War did meet in this town on the 24th, when the letter was laid before them, and after mature deliberation, I was advised and requested to issue an order to the Quartermaster-General of this State to procure, as soon as practicable, a quantity of powder and lead, for the use of the State ; but that it was not adviseable, under existing circumstances, to order the detached militia, or any part thereof, into the service at present.

On the 28th of September, by the request of the Council of War, I wrote to the President of the United States a *third letter*, and enclosed him another copy of your Resolution of July 19th, requesting me to apply to him for arms, &c. and repeated my request, but obtained no reply.

On the 10th of October, instant, I received a letter from the Secretary of the War Department, informing me that the President of the United States had directed him to forward me an order, which he then enclosed, on the Assistant Deputy Quartermaster at Newport, for one thousand stand of arms, and stating *that five hundred had been delivered to the State before*, and that arms had been loaned to several volunteer companies at Newport ; but as that order did not come to hand, on the same day I wrote the Secretary, informed him of the mistake, and renewed my request for ordnance and ammunition.

It is very much to be regretted that there should exist a difference of opinion between the President of the United States and the government of the individual States, in any case, and particularly so, as it respects the disposing of the detached militia, when the nation is involved in war. Satisfied, however, that the principle adopted, and the course this State has pursued on that subject, is not only perfectly in agreement with the letter, but with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, I conceive an adherence thereunto indispensable ; but should this General Assembly think the course erroneous, there is now an opportunity to correct it.

The declaration of war by the Congress of the United States against Great-Britain has placed this State in a very perilous situation ; having an extensive sea-coast accessible by a naval force, the principal part of the United States' troops, that were thought necessary, even in time of peace, withdrawn from the State, and our forts and batteries very illy supplied with the munitions of war.

Under these circumstances, should the President of the United States refuse to supply this State with the ordnance and ammunition, for which I was requested to apply, and the protection the general government are in duty bound to afford, and for which this State has contributed so largely, and leave us to the mercy of an invading enemy, it will not only be the duty of every citizen to be prepared for the event, but of this General Assembly to make an appropriation in aid thereof, to which I request your attention.

Relying with the fullest confidence on your disposition to adopt and pursue measures the best calculated to promote and secure the peace and happiness of the citizens at large, I have only to assure you, Gentlemen, that nothing, constitutionally within my power, shall be wanting, to effect an object so desirable.—May the Supreme Governor of the Universe, aid you in your deliberations, and crown your measures with His blessing.

WILLIAM JONES.

October 27, 1812.

A Committee of five was appointed on the above communication of his

Excellency the Governor, who made the following able and spirited report, and recommended the subjoined resolution, which, after a short discussion, was adopted and passed by the House—11 members only voting in the Negative, viz:

Messrs. *P. Arnold, Brown, Coggeshall, Carey, Field, Howland, Knight, Peckham, Randall, Tourtellot, Whipple.*

The concurrence of the Senate was unanimous.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

THE Committee, to whom were referred the documents communicated by the Governor, relative to the arms due to the militia of this State, and to the requisitions which have been made for the drafted militia, beg leave to report:

That by an act of Congress, passed April 23, 1808, entitled, "An act making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U States," a permanent appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars annually was made for the purchase of arms and military equipments for the whole body of the militia. And the third section of the same act requires, that all the arms procured "shall be transmitted to the several States composing this Union and territories thereof, to each State and Territory respectively, in proportion to the number of the effective militia in each State and Territory, to be distributed to the militia in such State and Territory, under such regulations as shall be by law prescribed by the Legislature of each State and Territory."

Why the provisions of this act have been evaded and violated, and the arms due to this State, until now, withheld, the Committee are unable to explain. But notwithstanding nearly one million of dollars have now been appropriated for the purchase of arms for the militia, not a single stand of them has hitherto been delivered to this State, as the act requires, although it appears that their full complement, (if not almost the whole of the arms purchased) has been transmitted to the Southern and Western States; and although repeated applications have been made in behalf of this State, both by the Governor and by our Representatives in Congress, for the arms to which we are entitled.

That the application directed by this General Assembly to be made to Gen. Dearborn for the arms belonging to this State, and then under his controul, should have been considered by him as an appeal to his favour and bounty, and superciliously refused as such, would be truly extraordinary, did not the letters of that officer, of the 14th and 15th of July last to his Excellency the Governor, furnish but too much evidence of the imbecility and infirmities of the writer.

His Excellency the Governor, in his letters to the President and Secretary at War, applied for the delivery of two thousand stands of arms, for the use of our militia; and from the reply of the Secretary of the 4th of October inst. it may be concluded that this State is entitled to at least that quantity of arms, in virtue of the act of Congress above-mentioned. Yet the Secretary's letter contains only an order for the delivery of one thousand stands, and gives no satisfactory account of the remainder, which ought also to have been delivered. For the statement that "five hundred stands had before been delivered to the State," is entirely erroneous, and must have arisen from some misapprehension on the part of the Secretary—no arms whatever having ever until now been delivered to this State by the U. States. And as to the arms said to have been loaned to several companies of volunteers, they cannot be considered as making any part of the complement to which the State is entitled, for the use of its militia; nor was the loan of them, at the discretion of the executive, any compliance with the act of Congress.

Your committee are of opinion, that [illegible] executive officers of the U. S. in [illegible] from our seaboard the [illegible] regular troops sta- [illegible] time of peace, [illegible] time [illegible] and coast would be thereby left with less protection than prudence would justify, have manifested a total indifference and disregard to the interests and security of the people of this State, and have withdrawn from them that protection to which they are entitled by the constitution, and by the resources drawn from this State towards the support of government.

We are further of opinion, that the people of this State have ample cause to congratulate themselves upon the firm and temperate conduct of his Excellency the Governor, in resisting encroachments upon the authority and rights of the State and in refusing to comply with the unconstitutional requisitions which have been made upon him to order the militia of the State [illegible] the forts and garrisons, there to serve in the room of the regular troops which have been withdrawn.—They have cause to congratulate themselves that they have not been dragged to the front, and under pretence of repelling invasion from the very province, to invade and conquer which, was the avowed object of the present war.—They have cause to congratulate themselves, that they are secured from such treatment as is suffered by the militia of some of our sister States, who when carried to the borders, under the pretext of *repelling invasion*, are (regardless of the constitution and of the State rights) urged and importuned to go upon expeditions out of the United States, and if they refuse, are stigmatized as cowards and dastards.

Your committee therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That we do fully approve of the proceedings of his Excellency the Governor, in relation to the extraordinary requisitions for the militia of the State, and in his applications for the arms belonging to the State, as communicated to this General Assembly in his message delivered at the opening of the present session.

House of Representatives, Oct. 31, 1812.

DOCUMENTS REFERRED TO IN THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Boston, July 14, 1812.

HIS EXCELLENCY WM. JONES,
SIR,

I have been honored with your letter of the 11th inst. and candor compels me to observe, that the request contained in your Excellency's communication, appears to me as extraordinary as it was unexpected. I had reason to suppose that previous to an application for arms and ammunition for your militia, there would have been discovered a disposition for turning out such part of the quota of your State, as had been required for the defence of your own homes and fire-sides.—I shall consider it inexpedient to furnish arms and ammunition, agreeably to your requisition, until your Excellency and the General Assembly of your State, shall have explicitly evinced a disposition to afford the aid required by the President of the United States, for defending your own citizens and their property.—I should not have anticipated such an extraordinary requisition from you, Sir, unaccompanied with any communication, in relation to the request I had the honor of making to your Excellency, for two companies of drafted militia, for the defence of your sea coast.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servant,
H. DEARBORN.

HEAD-QUARTERS,
Boston, July 15, 1812.

HIS EXCELLENCY WM. JONES,
SIR,

Having received orders to leave the sea coast, where I was ordered for the purpose of taking the necessary measures, for placing the towns and garrisons in a state of defence against the invasion or attack of the enemy, and to repair to Albany, it becomes my duty again to request your Excellency to order out such part of your States' quota of detached militia, as the present state of war requires. In addition to the militia, I had the honor of requesting your Excellency to turn out, in my letter of the 22d ult. I have now the honor of requesting your Excellency to order into the service of the United States, two companies of artillery, and two companies of infantry, with a Major, to be posted in the forts and batteries, for the defence of Newport. As other objects will require the service of a great part of the regular troops, it will become my duty to order them from the seaboard, and of course, I must leave some part of the coast, with less protection against those depredating parties of the enemy, that may attempt invasion for the mere purpose of plunder, than prudence would have justified, if a suitable number of the militia should not be ordered out, in conformity with the views and intention of the President of the United States, as heretofore expressed. If your Excellency shall consider it expedient to have the militia turned out for the proposed purposes, I will with pleasure afford all the aid in my power, for effecting the intended objects, consistently with the orders I have received. As early an answer as your Excellency can [illegible] convenient, will be very [illegible]

I have [illegible] respectfully,
your Excellency's most ob't serv't,
H. DEARBORN, *Major General.*

Providence, July 21*st*, 1812

SIR,

I have received, not until this morning, a letter from you, dated the 15th of the month, in which to my great surprize and concern I am informed that, as other objects (than the protection of our sea-port towns) will require the service of a great part of the regular troops, it will become your duty to order them from the sea-board, and that of course you must leave some part of the coast with less protection, &c. than prudence would have justified. If a suitable number of the militia should not have been ordered out—and to serve in the place of the regular troops thus to be drawn from the garrisons—you request me in addition to the militia called for in your letter of the 22d ult. to order into the service of the United States, two companies of artillery and two companies of infantry, with a Major to be posted in the forts and batteries for the defence of Newport.

In reply, I have to inform you, that this States' quota of the detachment of Militia required to be organized and equipped by the Act of Congress of April 10th, 1812, have been drafted and will be ready to act in the service of the United States, "*in any of the exigencies provided by the Constitution*," and referred to by the act of Congress. And in the meantime, Sir, I must confidently hope that our seaport towns and coast will not be left "with less protection than prudence will justify," as they most evidently will be, should the regular troops be now withdrawn from the garrisons; where they have been thought necessary, even in time of peace; and without which our whole sea-board and State, will be left by the United States without defence; and placed in a situation inviting those predatory attempts, which you think may be attempted by the enemy, for mere purposes of plunder.

It may not be without use to mention here, that should any of the great exigences occur for which the Constitution provides, it will then become necessary to be precisely informed, whether all or what part of this States' quota of militia shall be wanted for the service of the United States.

In your letter of the 22d of June last, six companies are called for, in a subsequent letter of July 14th, two companies only are mentioned as having been expected by you; and the letter now before me calls for "such part of this States' quota as the present state of the war requires;" and I am requested to order out four companies more in addition to the six companies called for by the letter of June 22d—making in the whole, ten companies of militia; which is very considerably more than the whole quota of the State. Your request is also for four companies of artillery, which is more than one half of the whole militia drafted: whereas only one twentieth part of that number is requested by the Secretary at War to be artillerists. Such circumstances as these would be somewhat embarrassing, when the militia are really called into actual service, and it is therefore that I notice them to you now.

In my letter of the 11th inst. written in pursuance of a unanimous resolution of the General Assembly of this State, application was made to you for the delivery of the arms deposited in Newport for the use of our militia; and to which quantity at least they are entitled, in virtue of the act of Congress of April 23d, 1808; making permanent provision for the annual expenditure of $ 200,000 in the purchase of arms; and requiring that such arms should be apportioned among the several States, to be by the respective Legislatures thereof distributed among their militia. The very singular manner that application is treated in a letter from you, dated 14th inst. would not allow of my making any reply to that letter, and requires rather that I should transmit a copy of it to the President of the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.
WILLIAM JONES.

Maj. Gen. H. DEARBORN.

By the last Mails.

COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON-CITY—OCT. 29.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE OF QUEENSTOWN.

Copies of letters from Maj. Gen. VAN RENSSELAER, of the New-York Militia, to Maj. Gen. HENRY DEARBORN, transmitted by the latter, to the Department of War.

HEAD-QUARTERS, LEWISTOWN,
October 14, 1812.

SIR—As the movements of the army under my command, since I had last the honor to address you on the 8th inst. have been of a very important character, producing consequences serious to many individuals; establishing facts actually connected with the interest of the service and the safety of the army: and as I stand prominently responsible for some of these consequences, I beg leave to explain to you, sir, and through you to my country, the situation and circumstances in which I have had to act, and the reasons and motives which governed me; and if the result is not all that might have been wished, it is such that when the whole ground shall be viewed, I shall cheerfully submit myself to the judgment of my country.

In my letter of the 8th inst, I apprized you that a crisis in this campaign was rapidly advancing; and that (to repeat the same words) "*the blow must be soon struck, or all the toil and expence of the campaign go for nothing; and worse than nothing, for the whole will be tinged with dishonor.*"

Under such impressions, I had on the 5th inst. written to brigadier-general Smyth, of the United States' forces, requesting an interview with him, major-general Hall, and the commandants of the United States regiments, for the purpose of conferring upon the subject of future operations. I wrote major-general Hall to the same purport. On the 11th, I had received no answer from general Smyth, but in a note to me of the 10th, general Hall mentioned that general Smyth had not yet then agreed upon any day for the consultation.

In the mean time, the partial success of lieut. Elliot, at Black Rock, (of which, however, I have received no official information) began to excite a strong disposition in the troops to act. This was expressed to me through various channels in the shape of an *alternative*; that they must have *orders to act*; or, at all hazards, they *would go home*. I forbear here commenting upon the obvious consequences to me, personally, of longer withholding my orders under such circumstances.

I had a conference with ——, as to the possibility of getting some person to pass over to Canada, and obtain correct information. On the morning of the 4th, he wrote to me that he had procured the man who bore his letter to go over. Instructions were given him; he passed over—obtained such information as warranted an immediate attack. This was confidently communicated to several of my first officers, and produced great zeal to act; more especially as it might have a controling effect upon the movements at Detroit, where it was supposed general Brock had gone, with all the force he dared spare, from the Niagara frontier. The best preparations in my power were, therefore, made to dislodge the enemy from the Heights of Queenstown, and possess ourselves of the village, where the troops might be sheltered from the distressing inclemency of the weather.

Lieut. col. Fenwick's flying artillery, and a detachment of regular troops under his command, were ordered to be up in season from Fort Niagara. Orders were also sent to general Smyth to send down from Buffaloe such detachments of his brigade as existing circumstances in that vicinity might warrant. The attack was to have been made at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 11th, by crossing over in boats from the Old Ferry opposite the Heights. To avoid any embarrassment in crossing the river, (which is here a sheet of violent eddies) experienced boatmen were procured, to take the boats from the landing below, to the place of embarkation. Lieut. Sim was considered the man of greatest skill for this service. He went a-head, and in the extreme darkness, passed the intended place, far up the river; and there, in a most extraordinary manner, fastened his boat to the shore, and abandoned the detachment.—In *this front boat*, he had carried nearly every *oar*, which was prepared for *all* the boats.—In this agonizing dilemma, stood officers and men, whose ardour had not been cooled by exposure through the night to one of the most tremendous North-East storms, which continued unabated for twenty-eight hours, and deluged the whole camp.——The approach of daylight extinguished every prospect of success, and the detachment returned to camp. Col. Van Rensselaer was to have commanded the detachment.

After this result, I had hoped the patience of the troops would have continued, until I could submit the plan suggested in my letter of the 8th, that I might act under, and in conformity to the opinion which might then be expressed—But my hope was idle: the previously excited ardour seemed to have gained new heat, from the late miscarriage—the brave were mortified to stop short of their object, and the timid thought laurels half-won by an attempt.

On the morning of the 12th, such was the pressure upon me from all quarters, that I became satisfied that my refusal to act might involve me in suspicion, and the service in disgrace.

Viewing affairs at Buffaloe as yet unsettled, I had immediately countermanded the march of general Smyth's brigade upon the failure of the first expedition; but having now determined to attack Queenstown, I sent new orders to gen. Smyth to march; not with the view of his aid in the attack, for I considered the force detached sufficient, but to support the detachment should the conflict be obstinate and long continued.

Lieut. col. Christie, who had just arrived at the Four Mile Creek, had late in the night of the first contemplated attack, gallantly offered me his own and his men's service; but he got my permission too late. He now again came forward; had a conference with col Van Rensselaer, and begged that he might have the honor of a command in the expedition. The arrangement was made. Col. Van Rensselaer was to command one column of 300 militia; and lieut. col Christie a column of the same number of regular troops.

Every precaution was adopted as to boats, and the most confidential and experienced men to manage them. At an early hour in the night, lieut. col. Christie marched his detachment by the rear road, from Niagara to Camp. At 7 in the evening lieut. col Stranahan's regiment moved from Niagara Falls—at 8 o'clock Mead's—and at 9 o'clock col. Blan's regiment marched from the same place. All were in camp in good season. Agreeably to my orders issued upon this occasion, the two columns were to pass over together, and soon as the heights should be carried, lieut. col. Fenwick's flying artillery was to pass over; then maj. Mullany's detachment of regulars; and the other troops to follow in order.

At dawn of day the boats were in readiness, and the troops commenc[illegible] embarking, under the cover of a co[illegible] manding battery, mounting 2 eight pounders and 2 sixes. The movem[illegible] was soon discovered, and a brisk fi[illegible] musketry was poured from the w[illegible] line of the Canada shore. Our bat[illegible] then opened to sweep the shore; bu[illegible] was for some minutes too dark to di[illegible] much fire with safety. A brisk c[illegible] nonade was now opened upon the b[illegible] from 3 different batteries—our bat[illegible] returned their fire, and occasio[illegible] threw grape upon the shore, and itself served with shells from a s[illegible] mortar of the enemy's. Col. Scot[illegible] the artillery, by hastening his ma[illegible] from Niagara Falls in the night, arr[illegible] in season to return the enemy's [illegible] with 2 six pounders.

The boats were somewhat embar[illegible] sed with the eddies, as well as w[illegible] shower of shot: but Col. Van Re[illegible] laer, with about 100 men, soon e[illegible] ed his landing amidst a tremendous [illegible] directed upon him from every p[illegible] but to the astonishment of all who [illegible] nessed the scene, this van of the co[illegible] advanced slowly against the fire. [illegible] a serious misfortune to the van, an[illegible] deed to the whole expedition, that [illegible] few minutes after landing, col. Rensselaer received four wounds—[illegible] passed through his right thigh, ente[illegible] just below the hip bone—another [illegible] passed through the same thigh, a[illegible] below—the third through the calf o[illegible] left leg—and a fourth cartused his [illegible] This was quite a crisis in the exp[illegible] tion. Under so severe a fire, it was [illegible] ficult to form raw troops. By some [illegible] management of the boatmen, lieut. [illegible] Christie did not arrive until some [illegible] after this, and was wounded in the [illegible] in passing the river. Col. Van Re[illegible] laer was still able to stand; and [illegible] great presence of mind ordered hi[illegible] ficers to proceed with rapidity and a[illegible] the Fort. This service was gall[illegible] performed, and the enemy driven [illegible] the hill in every direction. Soon [illegible] this both parties were considerably [illegible] forced, and the conflict was renew[illegible] various places—Many of the e[illegible] took shelter behind a stone guard h[illegible] where a piece of ordnance was [illegible] briskly served. I ordered the fi[illegible] our battery directed upon the g[illegible] house, and it was so effectually [illegible] that with eight or ten shot the fire [illegible] silenced. The enemy then retr[illegible] behind a large store-house; but [illegible] short time the route became ge[illegible] and the enemy's fire was silence[illegible] cept from a one gun battery, s[illegible] down the river as to be out of the [illegible] of our heavy ordnance, and our [illegible] pieces could not silence it. A fl[illegible] of boats now passed over unann[illegible] except from the one unsilenced g[illegible] For some time after I had passed [illegible] the victory appeared complete: b[illegible] the expectation of further attac[illegible] was taking measures for fortifyin[illegible] camp immediately—the directi[illegible] this service I committed to lieut. [illegible] ten, of the engineers. But very [illegible] the enemy were reinforced by a de[illegible] ment of several hundred Indians [illegible] Chipawa—they commenced a fu[illegible] attack; but were promptly me[illegible] routed by the rifle and bayonet [illegible] this time, I perceived my troops [illegible] embarking very slowly. I passe[illegible] mediately over to accelerate their [illegible] ments, but to my utter astonish[illegible] I found that at the very moment [illegible] complete victory was in our hand[illegible] ardor of the unengaged troops ha[illegible] tirely subsided. I rode in all dire[illegible] —urged men by every considera[illegible] pass over—but in vain. Lieutena[illegible] Bloom, who had been wounded [illegible] tion, returned, mounted his hors[illegible] rode through the camp; as di[illegible] Judge Peck, who happened to be [illegible] exhorting the companies to proc[illegible] but all in vain.

At this time a large reinforc[illegible] from Fort George were disc[illegible] coming up the river. As the batt[illegible] the hill was considered an im[illegible] check against their ascendin[illegible] heights, measures were imme[illegible] taken to send them a fresh sup[illegible] ammunition, as I had learnt ther[illegible] left only 20 shot for the 18 poun[illegible] The reinforcements, however, ol[illegible] to the right from the road, and fo[illegible] junction with the Indians in the [illegible] the heights. Finding to my [illegible] mortification, that no reinfo[illegible] would pass over; seeing that [illegible] severe conflict must soon com[illegible] and knowing that the brave men [illegible] heights were quite exhauste[illegible] nearly out of ammunition, all I [illegible] do was to send them a frosh su[illegible] cartridges. At this critical mo[illegible] dispatched a note to gen. Wad[illegible] acquainting him with our situ[illegible] leaving the course to be pursued [illegible] to his own judgment—with as[illegible] that if he thought best to re[illegible] would endeavor to send as mat[illegible] as I could command, and cover [illegible] treat by every fire I could safel[illegible] But the boats were dispersed—[illegible] the boatmen had fled, panic s[illegible] and but few got off.—But my no[illegible] but little more than have reache[illegible] W. about 4 o'clock, when a mos[illegible] and obstinate conflict commen[illegible] continued about half an hour, wi[illegible] mendous fire of cannon, flying [illegible] and musketry. The enemy su[illegible] in re-possessing their battery; a[illegible] ing advantage on every side, th[illegible] men who had gained the vict[illegible]

baffled of strength and ammunition, and grieved at the unpardonable neglect of their follow-solders, gave up the conflict.

I can only add, that the victory was really won; but lost for want of a small reinforcement.—*One third part of the idle men might have saved all.*

I have been so pressed with the various duties of burying the dead, providing for the wounded, collecting the public property, negotiating an exchange of prisoners, and all the concerns consequent of such a battle, that I have not been able to forward this dispatch, at as early an hour as I could have wished.—I shall soon forward you another dispatch, in which I shall endeavour to point out to you the conduct of some most gallant and deserving officers.—But I cannot in justice close this, without expressing the very great obligation I am under to brigadier-general Wadsworth, Col. Van Rensselaer, Col. Scott, lieut. colonels Christie and Fenwick, and captain Gibson. Many others have also behaved most gallantly. As I have reason to believe that many of our troops fled to the woods, with the hope of crossing the river, I have not been able to learn the probable number of killed, wounded, or prisoners. The slaughter of our troops, must have been very considerable.—And the enemy suffered severely.

GENERAL BROCK is among their slain, and his Aid-de-Camp mortally wounded.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect and consideration, your most obedient servant.

(Signed)
STN. VAN RENSSELAER,
Major-General.

Major-General Dearborn.

HEAD-QUARTERS.

Lewistown, 15th October, 1812.

Sir—For any further particulars respecting the action; the present situation and movements of our troops; the appearance of the enemy's situation; and our future prospect, generally, I beg leave to refer you to Captain Dox, who will have the honor to deliver you this dispatch. Capt. Dox is an intelligent officer, and much reliance may be placed on his information and judgment.

I am, with great respect sir, your obed't serv't,

(Signed) ST. VAN RENSSELAER.

Major General Dearborn.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 31.

Another Gallant Achievement.

By the ship Bengal, Warnik, from Lisbon, arrived here this morning, information has been received, that the United States sloop of war Wasp, carrying 18 guns, commanded by Capt. Jones, had met the British sloop of war Frolic, of 20 guns, and, after a severe conflict of 43 minutes, captured her. The fire of Capt. Jones was certainly more skilfully directed than that of his antagonist, for the Frolic was completely dismasted and of her crew there were between 50 and 60 killed and wounded, and only 5 killed on board the Wasp. After Capt. Jones had manned his prize, the Wasp and the Frolic had the misfortune to fall in with the Poicteurs of 74 guns, Capt. Beresford, and both were captured, and ordered for Bermuda.

Capt. Jones is a native of the state of Delaware, and was deemed a brave and able officer before this brilliant victory added additional laurels to his brow.—His First Lieutenant is a brother of Commodore Rodgers, a native of Maryland, and is in all respects a worthy associate of his gallant commander.—Our distinguished and meritorious fellow-citizen, Mr. James Biddle, who ranks as a First Lieutenant in the Navy, was on board the Wasp as a volunteer, and has briefly narrrated the occurrence in the subsequent letter to his father, Charles Biddle, Esq. of this city.

"H. B. M. ship Poicteurs, (74)
Oct. 21, 1812—at sea.

"My dear father. The fortune of war has placed us in the hands of the enemy. We have been captured by this ship, after having ourselves captured his Britannic Majesty's Brig Frolic.

"The Frolic was superior in force to us; she mounted eighteen 32-pound carronades, and two long nines. The Wasp, you know, has only 16 carronades. The action lasted 43 minutes; we had five killed, and the slaughter on board the Frolic was dreadful. We are bound into Bermuda. I am quite unhurt.

"In great haste, your's very affectionately,

"J BIDDLE."

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 3.

Since the receipt of Gen. Van Rensselaer's account of the battle at Queenstown, we have received the British official Bulletin of that affair. It is a modest statement of facts, not differing very materially from the other accounts already received. It however, states, that General Brock was killed in the action, and that 900 prisoners, under Gen. Wadsworth, surrendered their arms to an inferior force in numbers, without sustaining any very considerable loss.

Maj. Gen. Sheaffe is appointed to the command of the troops in the Upper Province, and to administer the Civil Government of the same.

Major-General Van Rensselaer has resigned his command of the troops on the western frontier; and General Smyth, Inspector-General of the army, has been appointed his successor.

We understand that the Governor-General of the Canadas has made a proposal to Gen. Dearborn, to release all the American prisoners in his possession, on receiving an assurance from our government, that they shall not serve in the present war, unless previously exchanged.

November 4.

Admiral Warren's Overtures.

We are informed the time of sailing of the Junon frigate has been postponed by order of government; the despatches from Washington not having yet arrived; and it was supposed would not be forwarded until after the meeting of Congress.

From the Manlius Times, Oct. 29.

It is a melancholly and undeniable fact, that our troops on the western frontier are in extreme distress from the want of food; the citizens of the state of New-York, who have left their full garners and plenteous boards and volunteered in its defence, are pressed into the service of the general government and kept in a state of *starvation.*—Would to God, for the character of our country, we could state it otherwise. But the fact stares us in the face—and the TRUTH *must be told.* In some instances they have suffered so much, that large bodies of the militia have returned to their homes. Col. Mead's regiment in particular, of about 400 men, having drawn no rations for *four days*, was dismissed. They received not a cent of pay nor even were victualed for a day—but were obliged to make the best of their way upwards of *two hundred miles*, subsisting entirely upon the charity of the inhabitants.

Col. Solomon Van Rensselaer, by the latest information, it appears has been removed from Lewiston to Buffaloe, where he now lies dangerously ill from the wounds received in the affair at Queenstown.

The cargo of the Caledonia which has been estimated at the eastward at 150,000 dollars, is not now rated higher than 8 or 10 thousand dollars.—This property, we understand, is now liable to seizure by the officers of the customs, in consequence of not having been reported to that department. At any rate it must be libelled and sold by the Marshal of the district of the state of New-York, before any distribution of the prize can be made.

Buffaloe paper.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOV. 5.

PUBLIC LOSS.

A letter from Taunton of the 3d inst. informs us, that on the morning of that day, the Cotton and Nail Factories, both under one roof, the property of Messrs. Crocker, Bush, and Richmond, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 30,000 dolls. Fifty persons were employed in those works, who are now destitute of the means of subsistence by this unforeseen calamity.

Newport,

SATURDAY, Nov. 7, 1812.

UNION, PEACE AND COMMERCE.

The choice of four Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, will take place in this State on WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst.

At a numerous meeting of the Friends of Peace, from the several towns in this State, holden at the State-House in Providence, on the 29th of October, 1812.

The Hon. SIMEON MARTIN was elected Chairman, and JOHN L. BOSS, jun. Secretary.

Resolved unanimously, That we do approve of the candidate designated by the people of the State of New-York, and by respectable conventions of freemen, without distinction of party, in Pennsylvania and other States, for the office of President of the United States, at the ensuing election, and that we will accordingly support DE WITT CLINTON for that office.

Resolved unanimously, That

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,
SAMUEL G. ARNOLD,
WILLIAM RHODES, and
EPHRAIM BOWEN, Esquires,

be nominated and supported as Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The nomination of Electors inserted in our last, was incorrect.—Mistaken information is our apology for the error.

We confidently assert that the votes of the Electors for this State, will be given for DE WITT CLINTON as President, and JARED INGERSOLL as Vice-President.

UNION, PEACE, & COMMERCE.

Let no Freeman who is attached to these desirable objects—absent himself from the Polls on the third Wednesday in this month.—Silence will be construed into approbation of the ruinous measures of government. And a majority diminished from that of August last, will be said by the war-hawks to be evidence that the war is growing popular in this State.—Let every Freeman, of whatever party, Vote his real sentiments—let him say whether he approves of the war, and if he does—whether he approves of the manner in which it is carried on.—Army after army sacrificed by the improvidence of an ignorant and inefficient administration, busied mostly in devising the means to secure their own re-election—governed in appointments not by merit but by motives of security to themselves in their places.—If the war had been ever so just, expedient or necessary, it is obvious to every impartial man, to every disinterested friend to his country, that they who have declared it, are unfit to manage it.—And that, in their hands, the honor if not the safety of the country is in danger.—Shall we, when sensible of these truths, be indifferent to the means of retrieving the lost honor of the country, and of procuring an honorable and advantageous Peace, by displacing our present Executive.

From Yesterday's Boston Palladium.

MASSACHUSETTS CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The election of SEVENTEEN Peace Candidates is considered as ascertained—from two Eastern Districts no returns have been received—in Middlesex it is probable Mr. Richardson is re-chosen—supposed to be the only one re-elected who voted for the war. In the present Congress Massachusetts is represented by eight federalists and nine democrats.

We understand Messrs. Widgery, Seaver, Green and Turner, were the only members of Congress from this State who voted for the continuation of the Non-importation law, when its continuance was decided by the Speaker, Mr. Clay, from Kentucky. The people have dismissed them. It is possible there may not be re-chosen to the next Congress from Massachusetts a single member who voted for the present unnecessary and impolitic war.

In Essex North District, that venerable and long tried Patriot, the Hon. Timothy Pickering, is elected by a vast majority of votes; so that the whole of Essex, notwithstanding all the cuttings and carvings of our political *butchers*, will be represented by men of the old Washington School.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

On Monday last the election of Electors and Congressional Representatives, took place in this State.—The Boston Repertory of yesterday, says, "we have accounts from 70 towns in New-Hampshire, which give a Peace majority of 2468, which is nearly all gain. The election of the Peace Candidates for Electors and Members of Congress is sure by a great majority."

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States took place in Pennsylvania on the 30th ult.; but as the election is by General Ticket, the result cannot be known until the returns are officially published from the seat of government.

From the United States Gazette.

THE HONOR OF OUR LITTLE NAVY.

We always expect, when our brave seamen come in contact with an enemy, that a harvest of laurels will be the uniform result. The letter from Lieut. Biddle, first Lieut. of the Wasp, to his father in this city, [inserted in this day's Mercury, under the Philadelphia head] will not fail to be gratifying to those who have been the steady friends of a system of naval defence for this country.—Though the affair in which the Wasp has been engaged is of no great moment in a national point of view, and has actually been followed by the loss of the ship, it reflects great honor upon the bravery and skill of the officers and men, and furnishes one more proof of the facility with which our rights would be vindicated upon our maritime frontier, had the government provided any thing like competent means for the object. We feel a pride and satisfaction in stating, that this honorable exploit has been achieved by *Americans*, by our neighbours and friends, not by the outcasts of other countries, such as those who valiantly carry our elections.—Capt. Jones, who commanded the Wasp, is a native of Delaware, and has always been considered as a brave and skilful officer. The first Lieut. is one of our own fellow citizens, well known to us all, and as universally esteemed as he is known, not less for his amiable character, than for ability in his profession.—The second Lieut. is a brother of Commodore Rodgers, of the navy, a native of Maryland, and from the character which we have heard given of him, is every way a worthy associate of the others—From such men we always expect such things, and are in no danger of being disappointed.

CONGRESS are now in session.—We may possibly obtain the President's Message this afternoon; if so, our readers may expect it in an extra sheet.

Died,

At Providence, on Tuesday evening last, in the 52d year of his age, the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARNES, Judge of the District Court of the United States, for Rhode-Island District.

In this town, on Tuesday last, Mrs. PRISCILLA NORMAN, widow of Mr. Moses Norman, in the 95th year of her age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
Nov. 7, 1812.

ENTERED.

Sch'r Industry, Childs, New-York; do. Patty, Billington, Baltimore; sloop Henry, Potter, Alexandria.

CLEARED.

Ship Neptune, Rollo, New-York; Sch'r Lady Hope, Chace, Baltimore; do. Phebe, Parker, ditto; do. Patty, Hamblin, Wilmington; sloop Express, Justin, New-York; do. Union, Lawton, ditto; do. Regulator, Langley, ditto; do. Aurora, Irish, ditto.

NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY's DIVIDEND.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1812, at XII o'clock, at their late Office.

SEVENTY-EIGHT shares of the late JERSEY BANK stock, now *Union Bank*, New-York.

Six shares Bank of Rhode-Island stock.

$ 526 85 of 3 per cent stock of the United States.

For the purpose of making the first Dividend in part of the capital stock of said Company.

And on MONDAY, the 23d, and each succeeding day during Office hours, a Dividend will be paid to each and every stockholder, whose names stand on the books this day, or to their legal representatives, of Ten Dollars in Cash, on each share, and Three Shares in the Rhode-Island Union Bank stock, for every Ten Shares in the *Newport Insurance Company*, and in that proportion for a less number of shares.

By order of the Directors,

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER,
JONATHAN BOWEN,
JOHN L BOSS,
} *Committee*
Newport, Nov. 5.

Sales at Auction.

On FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1812, at 9 o'clock A. M. at the House of the late JOB ALMY, *deceased, (if fair, if not the first fair day after.)*

ONE Horse and cart, 1 cow, 1 chaise, 1 ox-cart, 1 man's saddle, 1 woman's saddle; some fowls, some corn, potatoes, turnips, onions, beets, apples, cider, hay, corn fodder; a quantity of old iron, joiners tools, farming utensils Household Furniture, and a number of other articles.

Newport, Nov. 7.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Portsmouth, in the county of Newport, Commissioners to receive, examine and adjust the claims against the estate of JOSEPH CUNDALL, Esq. late of Portsmouth, deceased, represented insolvent; do hereby give notice, that six months longer from the date hereof, are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in their respective claims to either of the subscribers, at their respective dwellings, within the time aforesaid.

Abraham Anthony,
Samuel Sherman,
Thomas Potter, jun
} *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are once more requested to make immediate payment to either of us.

Samuel Clark,
Giles Manchester,
} *Adm'rs.*
Portsmouth, August 17, 1812.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of South-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the Estate SYLVESTER HULL, late of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to said creditors to exhibit and prove their claims, and that we will attend at the House of PRESERVED DAVIS, Innholder in said South-Kingstown, on the second Saturday in each month, from this date, during the time aforesaid.

JOHN SEGAR,
WAGER WEEDEN,
} *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM HULL,
PRESERVED DAVIS
} *Adm'nistrators*
South-Kingstown, Oct. 12, 1812.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

William Jones, Esq.

Governor, Captain-General and Commander in Chief, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State aforesaid, on the thirty-first day of October last, passed the following Resolutions, to wit:

"WHEREAS the religion which we profess, commands us not to forget the benefits which we receive at the hands of GOD, but with praise and all thankfulness to acknowledge our obligations and dependence; And whereas we continue to receive, as our fathers did, the constant expressions of His love, even in His chastenings and visitations, and feel in our hearts renewed cause of gratitude: And whereas we believe it to be our duty, not only to feel, but to express with one accord, and in a public and social manner, to Him and to each other, our sense of His goodness and mercy, that so our faith may be strengthened, and our hearts warmed and edified;

"Therefore, *Resolved*, That THURSDAY, the twenty-sixth day of *November* next, be observed throughout this State as a day of public THANKSGIVING and PRAISE; and that it be recommended to the good people of this State to assemble on that day, at their usual places of public worship, and there not only outwardly, but sincerely, and with devout and contrite hearts, to confess their manifold and manifest sins and transgressions; remembering the promises made to such as repent, confess, and turn from the error of their ways, and the heavy woes denounced against the perverse and impenitent:—To render their most humble and hearty thanks, that in their land the fruits of the earth have rewarded the labours of the husbandman, so that there will be food for man and beast; that the destroying angel has not passed through their cities, but that health has dwelt in their habitations, and that many are alive to praise Him; that though they have felt the pressure of war, they have been exempt from its horrors; that they live in an age when the liberality of civilization mitigates the unnecessary rigours of war; that the Courts of Justice are open to all, where the complaints of poor and rich are heard, and their grievances redressed; that the Constitution of the United States, upon which the liberties and happiness of the people so much depend, has their affection and support; that a spirit of improvement is gone forth, and the means of education better appreciated and more extended, and that they, the people of this State and those of the United States retain the privilege of worshipping GOD according to the dictates of their own consciences: And to pray that He will continue to look upon us with an eye of favour; that He will put an end to wars and fightings, and incline the hearts of our rulers, and of the rulers of that people against whom we have made war, to remember that they are of one kindred, and induce them again to meet in the spirit of amity, conciliation and mutual forbearance; that he would teach us to do justice to all men and all nations, whereby we may be emboldened to demand justice at their hands; that in the approaching election of a Chief Magistrate of these United States, the choice may fall upon one who shall fear GOD and love His people, and be endued with all gifts for the glory of the One, and the happiness of the other; and that the visitations of GOD may be converted into motives of repentance, and His blessings into motives of thankfulness: And finally, that he would continue to us the influences of His grace, and grant us salvation for the sake of His Son JESUS CHRIST our Lord.

"*Resolved further*, That it be recommended to the people of this State to abstain on that day from all unnecessary labour and unbecoming recreation, and that his Excellency the Governor be requested to issue his Proclamation accordingly, and to make the same public, in the customary manner."

I DO THEREFORE, pursuant to the above-recited Resolutions, issue this Proclamation to make known the same, that the good people of the State may conform thereto, agreeably to the true intent and meaning thereof.

GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the said State, at Providence, the second day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve, and of Independence the Thirty-seventh.

(L. S.)

WILLIAM JONES.

By his Excellency's command,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE House and Store lately improved by Mr. *M. Fearing*, in Thames-street.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House on the Long-Wharf, late the property of Moses Barlow, deceased.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM

Newport, Sept. 3.

Temper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received,

A FEW more copies of *TEMPER*, or *DOMESTIC SCENES*. A Tale; by Mrs. Opie, in 2 vols.—Price $1 50.

ALSO,

Just received and for sale as above,

Regulations for the Field Exercise Manœuvres, and conduct of the INFANTRY of the United States; drawn up and adapted to the organization of the MILITIA and Regular TROOPS.—By *Col. ALEXANDER SMYTH.*—By order of the Secretary of War.—With 34 explanatory Plates.—Price $4.

THE ABSENTEE—A Tale, by Miss Edgeworth—being a continuation of her Tales of Fashionable Life—2 vols—"Miss Edgeworth," say the Edinburgh Reviewers, "is the great modern Mistress of true Philosophy, and has eclipsed, we think, all her predecessors. By her Popular Tales, she has rendered an invaluable service to the middling orders of people; and by her Tales of Fashionable Life, she has made a great and meritorious effort to promote the happiness and respectability of the higher classes."

The diverting history of *JOHN BULL*, and *BROTHER JONATHAN*. By *Hector Bull-us.*—Price 75 cents.—This work is said to be written by the author of *Salmagundi.*

Also, The second and improved edition of *KNICKERBOCKER'S HISTORY OF NEW-YORK.—Two Volumes—Price Three Dollars.*

Newport, Sept 18.

NEW FEATHER BEDS AND FEATHERS.

LIVE Geese and Fowl FEATHERS and Feather Beds from 20 to 45 Dollars, kept constantly for sale. Likewise an assortment of Matasses of every description, some suitable for under beds: all which will be sold on reasonable terms.—Also, 6 bales Upland cotton, of a good quality, and a general assortment of Groceries and Crockery Ware, as usual, by

ABRAHAM BARKER.

Newport, Sept. 27.

PORTSMOUTH

Woolen Manufactory.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends and the public, that having procured a superior workman as a clothier (who has derived much information from practice with an European manufacturer) will in future be able to carry on the business in a manner equal to any similar establishment in the United States.—The strictest attention will be paid for the punctual performance of all orders, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

S. CLARKE & D. P. LAWTON have on hand a variety of American manufactured Woolen Goods, consisting of Kerseymeres, sattinetts and plains, of various colors.—Also, Flannels, Blanketing, &c. of their own manufacture.

Portsmouth, (R. I.) Sept. 10.

WOOL-CARDING.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends, that their *Carding Machines* are now in excellent order for carding Wool, having had them newly repaired.—Every attention will be paid to execute the work in the best manner, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

SAMUEL CLARKE,
DARIUS P. LAWTON.

They have appointed the following persons as Agents for receiving Wool, who will transport the same, free of expense, to and from their Carding Machines.

Edward W. Lawton, Newport.
Stanford Almy, Little-Compton.
Holder Almy, Tiverton.

Portsmouth, August 14.

A Safe Retreat from WAR.

ANY person wishing to take a concern, and dictate the principal management in the Paper, Wool and cotton manufacturing establishments, have now offered to them one of the best chances which the country affords in the Greenville works, now erected on Pawtuxet river, four miles west of Narragansett bay, in Coventry.

Also for sale, near said premises,

The Dwelling-House and Lots, and a share in the Washington Company's cotton spinning establishments.

For particulars enquire of *Stephen Tillinghast*, Esq. of Providence, or the subscriber on the premises.

THEODORE A. FOSTER.

Coventry, June 30.

JOHN MEIN,

INTENDS to open an EVENING SCHOOL on the 1st of October next.

Newport, Sept. 25.

Marshal's Notices.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

District of Rhode-Island, sc.

PURSUANT to a Warrant from the Hon. JOSEPH STORY, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, allotted to the Circuit comprehending the District of Rhode-Island, and invested with and exercising the duties and powers of the District Judge for said District, I do hereby give public notice, that the following Libel has been filed before said Judge, viz:—

"A Libel by WILLIAM W. STORY, Commander of the private armed Schooner "*United We Stand*," of New-York, in the District of New-York, and belonging to Citizens of the United States of America, in behalf of himself, the owners, officers and crew of the said private armed schooner "*United We Stand*," against the Schooner TWO BROTHERS, whereof *Shadrach Hoyt* was Master, her tackle, apparel and furniture, arms and stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize on board the same, the said Schooner Two-Brothers, on the Tenth day of September, 1812, on the high and open seas, having been subdued, taken and seized as a Prize together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the arms, stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize on board the same, by his Britannic Majesty's Frigate ACASTA, *A W Skene*, Esq. Commander, and the Officers and Crew of the said Schooner Two-Brothers having been taken therefrom.—The said sch'r Two-Brothers, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and arms, stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize, on board the same, belonging as is alledged by the libellants, at the time of the taking aforesaid, to Citizens of the United States of America, or persons resident within and under the protection of the U. S or persons permananvly resident within and under the protection of some foreign Prince, Government or State, in amity with the United States.—The said Sch'r Two-Brothers, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the arms, stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize on board the same, on the Fifteenth day of Sept. 1812, being in possession of the Officers and Crew of the said Frigate Acasta, was subdued, retaken and secured by the said *William W. Story*, Commander of the said private armed Schooner "*United We Stand*," on the high seas, pursuant to a Commission or Letter of Marque and general Reprisal from the President of the U. S. under the Seal of the U. S against the Vessels, goods and effects of the government of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and the subjects thereof, which said Vessel and appurtenances as aforesaid, the said *William W. Story*, Commander as aforesaid, hath brought into the Port of Newport, within the District aforesaid.—And that Trial will be had on the foregoing Libel, at the Circuit Court, next to be holden at PROVIDENCE within and for said District of Rhode-Island, on the Monday following the Fifteenth day of November next, (the 15th of Nov next happening to fall on Sunday,) of which all persons interested will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand at Newport, the Twenty-Ninth day of October, A D 1812

DUTEE J. PEARSE, *Deputy Marshal.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

District of Rhode-Island, sc.

PURSUANT to a Warrant from the Hon. JOSEPH STORY, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, allotted to the Circuit, comprehending the District of Rhode Island, and invested with and exercising the duties and powers of the District Judge for said District, I do hereby give public notice that the following Libel has been filed before said Judge, viz:—

A Libel by WILLIAM W. STORY, Commander of the private armed Schooner "*United We Stand*," of New-York, in the District of New-York, and belonging to citizens of the United States of America, in behalf of himself, the Owners, Officers and crew of the said private armed Schooner "*United We Stand*," against the Sch'r TWO-BROTHERS, whereof was Master *Shadrach Hoyt*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and the arms, stores, Goods, Wares and Merchandize on board the same—The said Schooner and appurtenances, and Cargo, as aforesaid, belonging as is alledged by the said libellants, to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or to a subject or subjects thereof.—Having been captured by the said *William W. Story*, commander of the said private armed Schooner "United We Stand" on the high seas, pursuant to a Commission from the President of the United States, under the seal of the U S. against the Vessels, Goods and effects of the government of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland, and of the subjects thereof, which said Schooner and her appurtenances as aforesaid the said *William W Story*, Commander as aforesaid, has brought into the Port of Newport, within the District aforesaid.—And that Trial will be had on the foregoing Libel, at the Circuit Court of the United States, next to be holden at Providence, within and for the District of Rhode-Island, on the Monday following the Fifteenth of November next, (the said 15th of Nov next happening to fall on Sunday,) of which all persons interested will please to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Given under my hand at Newport, the 29th day of October, A D 1812

DUTEE J. PEARSE, *Deputy Marshal.*

NOW LANDING,

And for Sale at Store No. 2, Perry' Wharf.

75 Hhds. prime Muscovado Sugars

A L S O,

5 bales Cotton
5 Hhds. West-India Rum
200 bbls. Turpentine
20 casks spirits Turpentine
5000 wt Carolina Hams
10 bbls. Varnish.
100 do. Tar.
50 do. Rosin.

Apply to
THURSTON & NEWMAN.

Newport, June 27.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,

THE STORE and Lot in Water-street, lately occupied by Mr. Jason Sprague.—Apply to

B. W. CASE.

Newport, April 17.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at private Sale, on reasonable terms.

14 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
6 Pipes Brandy.
40 Do. Gin.
50 bbls. Do. 2d proof.
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine, pure as imported.
1 pipe Teneriffe Do.
4 casks Malaga Do.
10 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco.
20 kegs James River Do.
20 bales prime Upland cotton.
100 bags Coffee.
20 do. Pimento.
10 chests Hyson-skin Tea, Trumbull's cargo.
100 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.
250 bales Cassia
20 bbls. Prime and Mess Beef.
10 half-do Do Do.
40 boxes Spanish Segars, of a superior quality.
25 do. Soap.

A L S O,

A second-hand Chaise and Harness.

Newport, July 10.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

20 Hhds. best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do.
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes.
2 Pipes Brandy.
4 Hogsheads Rum.
10 barrels Gin.
1 Pipe Wine.
3 seroons Spanish Indigo.
20 Logs Mahogany.
20,000 Havanna Segars.
20 boxes sperm Candles.
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds.
2 cases canton Crapes.
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS

Newport, May 29.

Isaac Gould,

No. 176, Thames-street.

HAS added to his former stock, fashionable Imperial stuffs, for gentlemen's summer coats and pantaloons—fancy Vestings; silk florentines; mandarin crape; white jean; cotton cassimere; patent nankeen.—On hand, real superfine black, blue, fashionable green, mixt and other Broadcloths; best superblack, blue, drab and mixt Cassimeres, with an assortment of trimmings; all of which he will sell as low for cash as can be purchased in Town.

Newport, May 30.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having been duly appointed sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of her late Husband, JAME GOULD, of Newport, deceased, and having given bonds according to law, for the faithful discharge of the trust thereby committed to her, requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of the Testator to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against it, to exhibit them for settlement.

HANNAH GOULD, *Executrix.*

Newport, 15th of 2d mo. 1812.

Samuel J. Potter,

Acquaints his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 108, Thames-street, opposite Mr. Nathaniel Sweet's, where he intends keeping a very extensive assortment of English and American manufactured HATS, which he will warrant not inferior to any in the U. S. viz:

Gentlemen's fashionable Beavers.
Superfine do. Castors.
Common do. Do.
Patent elastic silk Hats.
Plated and Wool Do.

With a general assortment of children's black, blue, drab and green Beavers; also a few dozen of small red, black and green morocco Hats.—All of which he will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.

Newport, August 15.

THURSTON, STEVENS & FREEBORN,

Have just received and for sale at No. 3, Langley's Wharf.

70 Hhds. West-India Rum, of a superior quality.
1000 wt. Coffee.
25 bales Upland cotton.

Together with a quantity of Naval Stores, bacon, Hams, Flour, &c.

Newport, July 2.

Richmond & Rogers

Offer for sale,

12 Tierces Molasses.
8 Hogsheads West-India Rum.
15 pipes Gin.
6 Pipes Brandy.
30 boxes Spanish segars, and

A constant supply of Flour, Mather's brand.

Newport, Sept. 26.

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the NEWPORT INSURANCE COMPANY having resolved to suspend their business and close their Accounts.—Those indebted to said Company by Note or otherwise, are requested to call at their Office and pay the same, or give a Note with an approved endorser, payable in 60 days at the Rhode-Island Union Bank.—On failure thereof, their Notes will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

B. PIERCE, *Acting Director.*

Newport, Sept. 24.

TO LET,

A HOUSE of the Subscriber, in Thames-street, with or without the Shop, situate next North of Mr. *Silas Dean's*, and opposite Mrs. *Mason's.*

JOHN R. SHEARMAN.

Newport, Sept. 26.

A COUNTRY SEAT.

FOR SALE, or TO LET,

THAT beautifully situated and elegant country seat in Portsmouth, lately improved by *Samuel Cooke*, Esq. In elegance of prospect, no situation on the Island surpasses it.—Attached to it, are about 30 Acres of excellent Land, a fine Orchard and Garden, with all the other necessary conveniences.—For the Gentleman of leisure or business, of various kinds, to see will be to admire it. The above premises may be viewed, and terms obtained either to sell or Let the House and Farm, in whole or in part, by application to

ANDREW M'CORRIE, in Portsmouth, or to JOSIAH C. SHAW, Newport.

Newport, June 19.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE House and Store lately improved by Mr. *M. Fearing*, in Thames-street.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House on the Long-Wharf, late the property of Moses Barlow, deceased.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport, Sept. 3.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.--Kept by

John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description. He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foreman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measrues, at the shortest notice

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patronage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exetions he has made to pocue good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and Shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

N. B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, binding skins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

*** All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

RHODES & CAHOONE,

Have for Sale,

2,200 bushels CADIZ SALT

Newport, August 24.

EDWARD COLLINS,

Lock and Gun Smith.

INFORMS the public he has taken a shop on Sherman's wharf where he executes all kinds of work in iron, in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

Newpor, Oct. 7.

New Goods.

AN additional supply of GOODS handsome and cheap, among which are, plain and twill'd Lutstrings, elegant white Sattin, lealock, slate and light colour'd Canton Crapes, silk shawls, black bombazett, extra long white kid gloves, ribbons, &c. just received at Stores No. 157, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Newport, Feb. 14.

Painter's Colours, Linseed Oil, &c.

UNDERWOOD & STEVENS,

Painters and Glaziers—No. 118, Thames-Street.

HAVE for sale, a general assortment of PAINTS, dry, or ground in Oil, of the first quality, and at the most reduced prices.

Their distant customers are informed, by sending the dimensions or description of whatever they may have to Paint, a suitable and sufficient quantity of Paints will be put up at the shortest notice.

Newport, March 20.

WILLIAM WHITE,

Has just received and for sale at No. 11 Long-Wharf.

200 bushels corn.
500 do. coarse American Salt.
500 do. fine Liverpool Do.
30 Hhds. first quality Molasses.
300 quintals codfish.
4 hhds. 3d proof West-India Rum.
4 do. New-England Do.
4 boxes brown sugar.
10 do. Doonttle's Soap.
200 bushels Barley
20 bbls. superfine Flour.
200 wt. Hogs Lard.
2000 wt. cheese of the first quality.
4 pipes Gin.
10 boxes Chocolate.

Also, stone, iron and earthern ware of all descriptions, with a large assortment of Lumber, viz. boards, clapboards, laths, timber, &c.

The above articles will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash or approved credit.

Newport, Jan. 8.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now closing his business.—He therefore requests all persons indebted to him either for *Blacksmithing, Store Accounts* or *Notes* to make immediate payment at his store, No 11, Long-Wharf, as all accounts of more than six months standing will be put into the hands of an Attorney.

WILLIAM WHITE.

Sept 26, 1812

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE,

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread: Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality: Molasses by the hogshead; coarse and blown Salt by the bushel; Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also a few chests Tyle by the dozen and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel; Coal by the bushel. *Also*, A quantity of Bricks and File, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

CO-PARTNERSHIP FORMED

JOHN DEBLOIS & SAUNDERS BREESE

RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public, that they have formed a Partnership in Trade, under the Firm of

DEBLOIS & BREESE,

At No. 112, Thames-street, corner of Clark street, next north of Gov. Martin's.

Where they offer for sale, (at as low rates as can be purchased in this Town) an assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY, at wholesale and retail.

N. B. They will also transact business on Commission.

Newport, April 3, 1812.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, That the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator of the estate of MARY BRIGGS, late of Tiverton, Widow, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bond as the law directs.—And all persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make immediate payment to *Isaac Corey* Jun. or *Gabriel Hicks*, Tiverton, they being authorised to receive the same, and to adjust all lawful claims against said estate.

ISAAC COREY *Adm.*

Tiverton, October 16 1812.

ABSCONDED,

FROM my service an apprentice WILLIAM GRAY. All persons are hereby forbid harbouring said apprentice on penalty of the law in such cases.

GODFREY WENWOOD.

Newport, Sept 17